



*Spring
2005*



HOOSIER SAFETY

A Publication of
The Indiana Department of Homeland Security

REORGANIZATION

The newly formed Indiana Department of Homeland Security combines the state's emergency management and homeland security efforts. Governor Mitch Daniels announced the formation of the department on April 11th. The existing public safety structure is now reorganized into four divisions within the department and is centralized according to homeland security priorities.

When he selected J. Eric Dietz to be Executive Director of the new department, Governor Daniels said "We're out to increase safety for Hoosiers and use our tax dollars more wisely through these reforms. Eric's military background and his ties to Purdue make him an ideal leader for this new team. I want to draw more on the brain power of our academic institutions to become participants in creating better government."

Senate Bill 56, the legislation to create the department, was introduced by Senator Tom

See "Reorganization" page 2

About the New Executive Director



J. Eric Dietz

J. Eric Dietz, Ph.D., is the first executive director of Indiana's Department of Homeland Security, which combines the state's emergency management and homeland security efforts. He comes to the position from Purdue University where he served as the associate director of the e-Enterprise Center at Purdue's Discovery Park.

Dietz was managing director of the Purdue Homeland Security Institute from May 2004 to February 2005 and was involved in the establishment of a cooperative research and development agreement with the Naval Surface Warfare

See "Dietz" page 5

I N S I D E

-
- Hazard Mitigation Funds 2
 - "Mission Complete" 3
 - Legislative Review- 2004 Session 4
 - Winter Storms Review 6
 - Training Corner 7
 - Emergency Response Conference 8
-

“REORGANIZATION” *from page 1*

Wyss, R-Fort Wayne. Senator Wyss provided opening remarks on April 12th at a “Town Hall Meeting” that introduced the structure of the reorganization to the employees of the new department. Senator Wyss read a letter from Lt. Governor Skillman to the employees. She said “I want to thank you for your past service and the important role you will play in our new Department of Homeland Security. In this post 9/11 era of Homeland Security, we must stress the need to plan, prepare, react and recover from all hazards, whether they are acts of terror or natural disasters. Bringing together all of our talent and expertise for the purpose of one goal - protecting Hoosiers - will insure the safety and well being of Indiana now, and well into the future.”

The last part of the Lt. Governor’s letter read by Senator Wyss said, “The Governor and I wish a speedy and smooth transition to Director Dietz and all Homeland Security staff. Please know you have our complete support as you serve the citizens of this state.”

The four divisions within the Department of Homeland Security are the Division of Planning, responsible for developing a single set of strategic, operational, and tactical plans for Indiana; the Division of Training, charged with developing a comprehensive training and exercise program; the Division of Emergency Response, which will provide mitigation and recovery functions, and maintain a 24-hour Emergency Operations Center; and the Division of Fire Safety, which will provide public safety through enforcement of state fire, building, and life safety codes, fire investigations, emergency medical services, and hazardous material, WMD, and counter terrorism response.

In subsequent issues of *Hoosier Safety* we will provide a more detailed description of the support to Hoosiers provided by each of these divisions

In his remarks to the almost 200 personnel in attendance, Director Dietz stressed that everyone had done a great job in the past - the reorganization is not about what has happened, but is about where the Department needs to go. He indicated “We must work together more than ever before. We’re going to have

to work with other agencies and other departments to ensure we have one unified set of homeland security plans for the state. This is something we dearly need.” Dietz indicated that the attack on the World Trade Center has necessitated these changes.

Director Dietz presented an outline of the organizational structure of the new department and left all with these final comments. “I’m very happy to be here. I’m very proud to be here. I think there’s a lot of vision and leadership that went into putting the new department together. It’s up to us to ensure this gets ‘stood up’ and that we actually function as a group for one purpose - to make Indiana more safe and make our citizens more safe.” **M**

Delaware County and Muncie to Receive over \$391,00 to Acquire Five Structures

On March 24th Governor Mitch Daniels announced that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released \$391,090 in hazard mitigation funds to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) for voluntary projects to purchase five flood-damaged homes in the City of Muncie and Delaware County. Through a partnership of federal, state and local governments and homeowners, the properties will be purchased at a pre-disaster fair market value, demolished, and the area will be kept as open space in perpetuity.

The project consists of two properties located in the City of Muncie in the White River floodplain. The remaining three homes are located in Delaware County and are also in the floodway of the White River. The land acquired for open space purposes will be restricted in perpetuity to open space uses and will be unavailable for construction of flood damage reduction levees, transportation facilities, and other purposes.

FEMA will pay 75 percent of the \$521,453 cost of the project through its Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The City of Muncie and Delaware County will contribute the 25% match requirement for the project. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is administered by IDHS. **M**

MISSION COMPLETE !!

OPERATION NOBLE EAGLE

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Army directed FORSCOM to provide Force Protection augmentation at many US installations. Additional Soldiers were assigned to US chemical sites to enhance existing security.

The initial deployment to Newport was approximately 200 Soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division at Ft. Campbell, KY. They were followed, in gradually decreasing numbers, by Soldiers from Army National Guard units in Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and, finally, the 150th Field Artillery Regiment of Bloomington, IN.

One of the first tasks of the National Guard units was to assist with the movement of the 1,269 containers of VX from Building 144 in the old production area to a complex of newly constructed bunkers. After this task was completed, the main function of the National Guard was to routinely patrol the depot and strengthen defense measures.

With missions in Iraq and other areas of the world and the number of Soldiers mobilized for these missions, including those at the eight US chemical weapons sites, the Army was compelled to reevaluate the quantity of Soldiers mobilized.

The Army directed a four-month security assessment of more than 90 Army installations, including the chemical sites, to determine if the manpower requirement provided necessary security support. Data from the assessment was used to make reductions in military security forces that would not affect the security posture or place our soldiers, family members, civilian employees, local community, or the assets being protected, in harm's way.

Results of the Newport assessment verified that with on-site relocation of the VX stockpile to a newly constructed, hardened facility and staffing and equipment increases for the existing contract security force, the Indiana Soldiers had successfully completed their Noble Eagle mission at Newport. **M**

HISTORY OF Newport Chemical Depot

The Wabash River Ordnance Works at Newport, Ind., was authorized by Congress in 1941 as a government owned, contractor operated facility to produce RDX explosive. Construction was initiated in late 1941 and the plant became active in October 1942. E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. was the operating contractor, operating five RDX lines until 1946.

From 1946 to 1951, the plant was in standby status and operated by the Army Ordnance Corps. Production of RDX resumed in 1951. In 1957, the plant was again placed in standby status. In 1960, the site was renamed Wabash River Army Ammunition Plant.

The Newport Chemical Plant was established in 1961 within the confines of Wabash River Army Ammunition Plant to manufacture chemical agent VX. The VX facility was operated from 1961 through 1968. Demolition of the production facility has been ongoing since 1998 and is expected to be complete in 2007.

In 1970 construction of five TNT lines began, and production ran from 1973 until the plant was placed in standby status in 1974.

In 1985, a contract was awarded to the present operating contractor, Mason & Hanger - Silas Mason Co., Inc., to continue standby operations of the TNT lines and chemical agent surveillance. Mason & Hanger continues as installation operating contractor.

In April 1995 the installation was renamed Newport Chemical Activity under the US Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command, now the US Army Chemical Materials Agency. The installation's name was changed in June 1996 to Newport Chemical Depot.

In 2003, Parsons Infrastructure and Technology Group completed construction of a facility to destroy the Newport stockpile of VX. Operations are scheduled to begin in mid-2005. **M**

LEGISLATIVE REPORT: 2005 SESSION

Legislative Report highlights certain legislation being proposed and considered by lawmakers in 2005. **Each bill digest is followed by the bill's status as of May 12, 2005.** A comprehensive list of all bills filed can be viewed at www.state.in.us/apps/lssa/session/billwatch/billinfo

HB 1059 Chemical munitions disposal and transport. Provides that a hazardous waste facility that generates or treats VX Nerve Agent must demonstrate that the wastes will be destroyed or treated to certain standards or levels. Requires a person that transports VX Nerve Agent or hazardous waste derived from VX Nerve Agent to: (1) coordinate the transport with each state through which the substance will be transported; (2) file with IDEM, the state police department, and the department of homeland security an evaluation of potential transportation risks and a transport safety plan; and (3) transport only at times that provide maximum public safety. **Status:** Signed by the Governor.

HB 1126 Immunity for 501(c)(3) organizations. Provides that volunteers and volunteer directors of nonprofit organizations; are immune from civil liability arising from the performance of the duties of the volunteer or volunteer director if the volunteer or volunteer director exercises reasonable care in the performance of those duties. **Status:** Signed by the Governor.

HB 1580 Employment absence for volunteer firefighters. Prohibits a private employer from disciplining an employee who is a volunteer firefighter or a member of a volunteer emergency medical services association for being late to work when the employee is responding to a fire or an emergency call. Authorizes a private employer to: (1) request proof that the employee was engaged in fire or emergency activity when absent; and (2) require the employee to notify the employer of the expected absence before the scheduled start time. Provides that an employer other than the state is not required to pay salary or wages for volunteer firefighting time away from employment, although other accrued benefit remuneration may be paid. Provides that an employer may designate an employee as an essential employee and reject the employee's notification of expected absence. Specifies that the agent of a public employer other than the state who has authorized an absence for

volunteer firefighting purposes has not committed ghost employment. **Status:** Signed by the Governor.

HB1594 *suspends the operation of 2 specific provisions of Chapter 24 of the 2003 Indiana Fire Code that are applicable to the use of tents, canopies, membrane and air supported structures.*

The purpose of the bill is to give the carnival and fair regulated community the ability to comply for the current carnival and fair season without the new requirements that came from the International Code and then to ensure that the Commission addresses the issues raised by the new sections.

The first section of the bill permits the use of non-flame resistant tents and canopies for purposes **OTHER THAN** cooking, such as selling crafts, displaying materials or providing educational information. The second section decreases the distance that is required between tents and canopies and buildings, lot lines and vehicles.

The bill also provides for the State Fire Marshal to work with the regulated community to propose amendments to the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission to address changes in Chapter 24 that resulted from the adoption of the 2000 International Fire Code. **Status:** Signed by the Governor

SB 56 Establishes the department of homeland security. Abolishes the state emergency management agency, the fire and building services department, the public safety and training board, the advanced life support subcommittee, and the public safety institute. Transfers the functions of these entities to the department of homeland security. Reduces the membership of the fire prevention and building safety commission. Requires the governor to appoint members to the commission. Makes several changes relating to emergency medical services dispatch certification. Requires the legislative services agency to prepare legislation for introduction in the 2006 regular session of the general assembly to organize and correct

“Legislation” from page 4

statutes affected by the establishment of the department of homeland security. **Status:** Signed by the Governor.

SB 117 Undisclosed transport of dangerous devices. Provides that a person who: (1) checks an item to be transported on a commercial passenger airline knowing the item contains a dangerous device; and (2) knowingly or intentionally fails to disclose to the airline that the item contains a dangerous device; commits undisclosed transport of a dangerous device, a Class A misdemeanor. Permits a law enforcement officer to arrest a person if the officer has probable cause to believe that a person has committed undisclosed transport of a dangerous device. **Status:** Signed by the Governor.

SB 306 Mobile and manufactured homes. Provides that, for purposes of health and professions and occupations law: (1) a “manufactured home” is a home that conforms to the definition provided under federal law; and (2) a “mobile home” is a home manufactured before the imposition of federal standards. Replaces the term “mobile home park” with “mobile home community”. Amends the definition of a “mobile home community” on December 31, 2005. Specifies areas in which a governmental body may not regulate mobile homes and manufactured homes. Provides for regulation of the installation of manufactured homes and mobile homes in mobile home communities. Requires that installations in mobile home communities be performed by licensed installers. Allows a mobile home community to modify a location and retain the status that the location possessed under the local ordinance before the modification. **Status:** Signed by Governor.

SB 352 Unsafe premises. Provides that for purposes of the unsafe building law, a tract of real property that does not contain a building or structure, not including land used for production agriculture, is an unsafe premises if the tract is a fire hazard, a hazard to public health, a public nuisance, or dangerous to a person or property. **Status:** Signed by the Governor.

SB 549 Liability insurance for amusement rides. Exempts a governmental entity that is subject

to the tort claims act and files notice of self-insurance from the requirement that an amusement device operator must purchase a certain amount of liability insurance coverage. Provides that the office of the state building commission may reduce the aggregate liability insurance requirement from \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000 for a regulated amusement device operator that operates only bull ride simulators that are multiride electric units with bull ride attachments. **Status:** Signed by the Governor.

SB 569 Safety of children during storms. Requires the state department of health to adopt guidelines concerning the safety of children during bad weather conditions and to distribute the guidelines to the department of education and make the guidelines available to certain persons. **Status:** Signed by the Governor. **M**

“DIETZ” from page 1

Center (NSWC) Crane, Indiana University, the Counter-Terrorism and Security Council and Purdue to develop technology, tactics and training for military and first responders. He also developed a weapons of mass destruction exercise proposal that will be conducted at Purdue later this year.

He recently retired from the U.S. Army after a 22-year career. While in the military, he oversaw a number of technology-oriented projects, including development of detection programs for weapons of mass destruction, military power sources, chemical demilitarization and decision-making software.

An Indiana native, Dietz earned his undergraduate degree in chemical engineering and Masters of Science from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology and a Ph. D. in Chemical Engineering from Purdue University.

Among other responsibilities, Dietz is responsible for developing a single strategic plan for responding to homeland security emergencies, overseeing the application and disbursement of federal homeland security funds, acting as the single emergency operations coordinator during a terrorist or homeland security attack and serving as the director of the Counter Terrorism and Security Council, which is chaired by Indiana’s Lieutenant Governor. **M**

THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT



School Children added community spirit and energy to the sandbagging operations near Hazelton.

Dave Perkins (l), Chief of the Operations and Response Branch provides a status report to Governor Daniels.

Members of the Indiana National Guard were quick to respond with assistance to flooded Hoosiers.

Hoosiers will long remember the winter of '04 – '05. December and January saw snow, ice storms and flooding that cost homeowners, businesses, local and state governments millions of dollars to respond to and clean up afterwards. Both incidents were severe enough to justify more than \$47.2 million in federal assistance to help with costs.

Between December 22 and 28, record or near record snowfalls blanketed more than half of the state, closing roads and stranding motorists. The National Guard, State Police and Department of Natural Resources were called out to assist in rescues.

A Federal Emergency Declaration opened the way for Public Assistance (PA). It provided reimbursement to state and local government agencies for 75 percent of the total eligible costs of equipment, contracts and personnel overtime related to emergency services in dealing with the snow over a 48-hour period between December 21 and 23. These were the crucial hours when work crews cleared snow from emergency routes and roads to critical facilities to permit the passage of emergency vehicles. Related emergency protective measures such as sanding and salting were also eligible for reimbursement.

The declaration covered 50 counties south of a line from Sullivan County in western Indiana to Jay County in the eastern part of the state. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) agreed to pay more than \$5.8 million dollars to offset the \$7.7

million in eligible costs incurred during the snow fight.

Warmer temperatures in early January, into the 60s, saturated the soil. The water from heavy rains that followed had nowhere to go except into creeks, small streams and rivers, causing flooding across the southern third of the state. An ice storm in central Indiana brought down trees and power lines; cutting electrical service to nearly 200,000 customers, some for more than a week, and forcing more than 1,000 into shelters. Snow and rain caused flooding in the north.

The National Guard, State Police and Department of Natural Resources once again came to the aid of Hoosiers. They helped with sandbagging and water rescues. More than 820,000 sand bags were issued to counties and 238 persons, 12 dogs, and two cats were rescued.

Eighty-five counties were declared a disaster area, making them eligible for Individual Assistance (IA), PA or both.

More than 14,500 people applied for IA with more than \$12.1 million approved for grants, as well as \$2 million in low interest loans to homeowners and renters and \$388,000 to businesses. IA to Hoosier governments will cover more than \$26.8 million. Processing of applications continued into May, as well as the cleanup of debris.

M

TRAINING CORNER

In this and future issues of the Newsletter the "Corner" section will be used to focus on specific areas/disciplines within the Indiana Department of Homeland Security. Appropriately, the first "Corner" is Training - a discipline which is of paramount importance in these times of increased threat to our safety and security.

National Incident Management System Course - will be offered June 14-16, 2005 at District 3, Walb Student Union Building, IU - Purdue Campus, Ft. Wayne; July 8-10, 2005 at the Search and Rescue Training Facility, Camp Atterbury; and July 15-17, 2005, District 9, Scottsburg PD, 185 S. Lake Rd. N., Scottsburg, Indiana.

This 3-day course is designed to provide response personnel at all levels with the tools to provide an effective integrated response and to develop a plan to manage the incident scene. The complexity of incidents, coupled with the growing need for multi-agency and multi-functional involvement on these incidents, has increased the need for a integrated incident management system that can be used by all emergency response disciplines. The Incident Command System can be used for all operations within in single agency, or for integrated operations conducted by multiple agencies or jurisdictions. The organizational structure is adaptable for all types of incidents (normal emergencies, natural disasters, technological disasters, major events management and local security and/or terrorism issues).

Many disasters, including terrorism incidents, are very complicated and labor intensive by nature. This training course will help to mentally prepare responders when these incidents occur, as well as define the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies involved in the response efforts.

Subject areas covered in the course will include The History and Evolution of the Incident Command System, The Basics of the Incident Command System, Incident Commander Functions, Command Staff Functions, General Staff Functions, Incident Response and Stabilization, and ICS/Emergency Operations Center Interface.

Management for Emergency Managers - Prerequisite - Introduction to Emergency Management - is being offered June 25-26, 2005 at the Search and Rescue Training Facility, Camp Atterbury.

This 2-day course is designed to introduce Emergency Management personnel and emergency responders with basic management practices. The course includes information regarding the management of administrative and financial programs that are consistent with the seven- (7) principles of business management.

This course is part of the Professional Emergency Manager Master level series.

Storm Spotter Series (EMA) - July 22-24 EMA Academy – Grissom ARB, Indiana.

Originally designed as three stand-alone courses, (Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced), participant and instructor feedback has led us to revisit the Storm Spotter courses and combine them into a single 3-day course. Day I will cover topics addressed in the Basic Storm Spotter course such as basic meteorology, severe thunderstorm development, an overview of National Weather Service operations, spotter team safety, positioning of spotters, and web-based training aids. Day 2 of the series will cover those topics originally covered in the Intermediate Storm Spotter course including advanced meteorology, an overview of radar interpretation, National Weather Service warning decisions, and damage assessment. The final day of the 3-day series will include an advanced discussion of the convective process, web-based weather products, and severe weather case studies. The Storm Spotter Series will include numerous exercises, hands-on activities, and a large-scale culminating exercise that will put participants in the hot seat as an emergency management director on a severe weather day.

Participants who previously attended the Basic or Intermediate Storm Spotter course(s) in 2003 or 2004 do not need to attend those sessions during the 3-day series, however, exercises not previously conducted in the Basic or Intermediate may be incorporated into those sessions. When registering for this 3-day series, please indicate which days you will be attending in the series (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced). Participants must have taken the Basic level before registering for the Intermediate level, and so on.

Please visit <http://www.in.gov/dhs/> and "click" on "Training" for more course information.



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James Hermiller, MD
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WMD Awareness Course
Child Abuse & Maltreatment
Cadaver Lab
- ☐ **Skills Proficiency**
Friday and Saturday
September 16 & 17, 2005
- ☐ **EMS Commission Meeting**
Marriott Hotel
September 15, 2005 4 p.m.
- ☐ **Trade Expo**
September 16 - 17, 2005
State and national vendors display
the latest equipment, technology and
emergency vehicles.
Door prizes and give-aways at the
Vendor Open House, Friday Evening
- ☐ **Banquet**
Saturday, September 17, 2005, 6 p.m.
Dinner--- Marriott Hotel
Awards Ceremony
Saturday, September 17, 2005, 7 p.m.